

certified death certificate of the participant to the application. The acceptance of an application by the TSP record keeper does not entitle the applicant to benefits.

§ 1651.14 How payment is made.

(a) *Notice.* The TSP record keeper will send notice of pending payment to each beneficiary.

(b) *Payment.* Payment is made separately to each entitled beneficiary. It will be sent to the address that is provided on Form TSP-3, unless a more recent address is provided on Form TSP-17, or is otherwise provided to the TSP record keeper in writing by the beneficiary. All beneficiaries must provide the TSP record keeper with a taxpayer identification number; *i.e.*, Social Security number (SSN), employee identification number (EIN), or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), as appropriate.

(c) *Payment to the participant's spouse.* The spouse of the participant may request that the TSP transfer all or a portion of the payment to an eligible retirement plan (including the spouse's TSP account, if he or she already has one). A transfer to a spouse's TSP account is permitted only if the spouse is not receiving monthly payments from the account. In order to request such a transfer, a spouse must file Form TSP-13-S, Spouse's Election to Transfer to IRA or Other Eligible Retirement Plan, with the TSP record keeper.

(d) *Payment to minor child or incompetent beneficiary.* Payment will be made in the name of a minor child or incompetent beneficiary. A parent or other guardian may direct where the payment should be sent and may make any permitted tax withholding election. A guardian of a minor child or incompetent beneficiary must submit court documentation showing his or her appointment as guardian.

(e) *Payment to executor or administrator.* If payment is to the executor or administrator of an estate, the check will be made payable to the estate of the deceased participant, not to the executor or administrator. A TIN must be provided for all estates.

(f) *Payment to trust.* If payment is to a trust, the payment will be made payable to the trust and mailed in care of

the trustee. A TIN must be provided for the trust.

(g) If a death benefit payment is returned as undeliverable, the TSP record keeper will attempt to locate the beneficiary by writing to his or her TSP database address. If the beneficiary does not respond within 60 days, the TSP will forfeit the death benefit payment to the Plan. The beneficiary can claim the forfeited funds, although they will not be credited with TSP investment fund returns.

(h) A properly paid death benefit payment cannot be returned to the TSP.

[62 FR 32429, June 13, 1997, as amended at 67 FR 49527, July 30, 2002; 68 FR 35510, June 13, 2003; 68 FR 74451, Dec. 23, 2003]

§ 1651.15 Claims referred to the Board.

(a) *Contested claims.* Any challenge to a proposed death benefit payment must be filed in writing with the TSP record keeper before payment. All contested claims will be referred to the Board. The Board may also consider issues on its own.

(b) *Payment deferred.* No payment will be made until the Board has resolved the claim.

§ 1651.16 Missing and unknown beneficiaries.

(a) *Locate and identify beneficiaries.* (1) The TSP record keeper will attempt to identify and locate all potential beneficiaries.

(2) If a beneficiary is not identified and located, and at least one year has passed since the date of the participant's death, the beneficiary will be treated as having predeceased the participant and the beneficiary's share will be paid in accordance with § 1651.10

(b) *Payment to known beneficiaries.* If all potential beneficiaries are known but one or more beneficiaries (and not all) appear to be missing, payment of part of the participant's account may be made to the known beneficiaries. The lost or unidentified beneficiary's share may be paid in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section at a later date.

(c) *Abandoned account.* If no beneficiaries of the account are located, the account will be considered abandoned and the funds will revert to the TSP. If there are multiple beneficiaries and

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one or more of them refuses to cooperate in the Board's search for the missing beneficiary, the missing beneficiary's share will be considered abandoned. In such circumstances, the account can be reclaimed if the missing beneficiary is found at a later date. However, earnings will not be credited from the date the fund is abandoned. The beneficiary will be required to submit Form TSP-17 and may be required to submit proof of his or her identity and relationship to the participant.

§ 1651.17 Disclaimer of benefits.

(a) *Right to disclaim.* The beneficiary of a TSP account may disclaim his or her right to receive all or part of a TSP death benefit. If the disclaimant is a minor, the parent or guardian of the minor must sign the disclaimer.

(b) *Valid disclaimer.* The disclaimer must expressly state that the beneficiary is disclaiming his or her right to receive either all or a stated percentage of the death benefit payable from the TSP account of the named participant and must be:

- (1) Submitted in writing;
- (2) Signed by the person (or legal representative) disclaiming the benefit; and
- (3) Received before the TSP pays the death benefit.

(c) *Invalid disclaimer.* A disclaimer is invalid if it is revocable or directs to whom the disclaimed benefit should be paid.

(d) *Disclaimer effect.* The disclaimed share will be paid as though the beneficiary predeceased the participant, according to the rules set forth in § 1651.10.

[68 FR 35510, June 13, 2003]

§ 1651.18 Payment to one bars payment to another.

Payment made to a beneficiary(ies) in accordance with this part, based upon information received before payment, bars any claim by any other person.

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PART 1653—COURT ORDERS AND LEGAL PROCESSES AFFECTING THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN ACCOUNTS

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 8435, 8436(b), 8437(e), 8439(a)(3), 8467, 8474(b)(5) and 8474(c)(1).

SOURCE: 68 FR 35510, June 13, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Retirement Benefits Court Orders

§ 1653.1 Definitions.

(a) Definitions generally applicable to the Thrift Savings Plan are set forth at 5 CFR 1690.1.

(b) As used in this subpart:

Court means any court of any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands, and any Indian court as defined by 25 U.S.C. 1301(3).

Effective date of a court order means the date it was entered by the clerk of the court or, if the order does not show a date entered, the date it was filed by the clerk of the court or, if the order does not contain a date entered or a date filed, the date it was signed by the judge.